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PACIFIC ISLANDS DISASTER RELIEF

[No. 87-22]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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LEGISLATIVE REPORTING

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 1742, H.R. 7269, and related bills

TO AUTHORIZE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO GUAM, AMERICAN
SAMOA, AND THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS IN MAJOR DISASTERS

MAY 9, 1962

Printed for the use of the Committee on Public Works



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WASHINGTON : 1962

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CONTENTS

| | Page |
|--|------|
| H.R. 7269..... | 1 |
| Statement of— | |
| Aspinall, Hon. Wayne N., a Representative in Congress from the State of Colorado..... | 5 |
| Taitano, Richard F., Director, Office of Territories, Department of the Interior..... | 1 |

PACIFIC ISLANDS DISASTER RELIEF

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1962

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FLOOD CONTROL,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room 1302, New House Office Building, Hon. Clifford Davis (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. DAVIS. The committee will be in order.

We will take up H.R. 7269, by Mr. Buckley, chairman of the House Committee on Public Works, and a similar bill, S. 1742, by Mr. Jackson, a U.S. Senator from the State of Washington.

(H.R. 7269 follows:)

[H.R. 7269, 87th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsections (b) and (c) of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes," approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"(b) 'United States' includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"(c) 'State' means any State in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of the said Act is amended by inserting in clause (d), after the words "replacements of public facilities of" the words "States and".

(Identical bills were introduced: H.R. 7641 by Mr. Aspinall, H.R. 7642 by Mr. O'Brien of New York, H.R. 7643 by Mr. Saylor, H.R. 7644 by Mr. Westland, and H.R. 7645 by Mr. Kyl.)

Mr. DAVIS. Now we will ask Mr. Taitano, Director of the Office of Territories of the Department of Interior, to speak on this.

This has been introduced by department request by the chairman of the Public Works Committee. It is H.R. 7269. This is to include Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under the Federal Disaster Relief Act.

Have a seat, please, sir.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD F. TAITANO, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF TERRITORIES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. TAITANO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DAVIS. This was requested by the Department of the Interior.

This bill, introduced by Senator Jackson, carrying the number S. 1742, was passed last August 21 by the Senate.

Now, then, it has passed the Senate already, and Interior has been insisting on its passage by the House.

Will you please make a short statement as to the reason for the Interior Department desiring this bill?

Mr. TAITANO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I have a written statement but, as you ask, I will just make a very short verbal statement.

(The statement of Mr. Taitano follows:)

STATEMENT OF RICHARD F. TAITANO, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF TERRITORIES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, AT A HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CONNECTION WITH H.R. 7641

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be able to appear here today to testify with respect to H.R. 7641, which, if enacted, would extend the provisions of the National Disaster Relief Act to the territories of Guam and American Samoa and to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

S. 1742, which, as it has been noted, has been passed by the Senate, and is identical to H.R. 7641, was initiated by the Department of the Interior on the basis of the existing need for Federal disaster relief in all of the territories of the United States and in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The legislation, which we now seek to amend, extended Federal disaster relief to the several States, Hawaii, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. Whatever reason may have existed originally for excluding Guam and American Samoa is in my opinion no longer valid, assuming for the moment that validity ever existed. Additionally, in the 12 years since the enactment of the original legislation, our responsibility in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has increased and been clarified to the extent that Federal disaster relief there is both justified and badly needed. I therefore respectfully ask favorable consideration of this bill by the committee.

We are seeking the extension of Federal disaster relief to the named areas not because we think there may someday be a disaster and we want to be prepared, but rather because in the past few years there have been natural disasters and because Federal disaster relief has been needed and has not been immediately available. As has been pointed out, relief has been furnished through direct appropriations for the relief of the specific area damaged, but this relief is necessarily delayed by the legislative processes which are a part of relief in such form. We know that there have been serious disasters in all three of the named areas, and we know also that the odds are overwhelmingly in favor of further similar disasters. Just as the Caribbean is the spawning ground for the devastating hurricanes that plague the Gulf States and the east coast of the United States each year, an area of the Pacific in the heart of the trust territory is the spawning ground of the typhoons which so frequently wreck havoc among the Pacific islands as they move toward Japan. Guam and areas of the trust territory have been hit before and will almost unquestionably be hit again. When it happens, as we are sure it will, we hope to see Federal disaster relief immediately available to the people of the stricken areas.

From data contained in our files, and on the basis of recent inquiries, the following information is submitted which we believe is indicative of the probability of future natural disasters. During each of the calendar years 1960 and 1961, 14 storms were generated in the Micronesia-Guam area. These storms produced winds of varying velocities as follows:

| 1960: | <i>Knots</i> | 1961: | <i>Knots</i> |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 storm..... | 175 | 2 storms..... | 190 |
| Do..... | 150 | 1 storm..... | 145 |
| 2 storms..... | 135 | Do..... | 135 |
| Do..... | 120 | 2 storms..... | 120 |
| Do..... | 115 | 3 storms..... | 80 |
| Do..... | 105 | 1 storm..... | 75 |
| 1 storm..... | 80 | Do..... | 70 |
| 2 storms..... | 75 | 3 storms..... | 65 |
| 1 storm..... | 70 | | |

Since a measurement in knots represents a velocity greater than an equal number of miles per hour (a knot equals 6080.2 feet per hour), the potential danger and destructive force in storms of this nature can well be imagined. Fortunately, populated areas in the trust territory, and the territory of Guam, have not been struck frequently. However, areas of the trust territory sustained relatively serious damage from Typhoon Lola in 1957, with such damage estimated at \$284,552, and Typhoon Ophelia in 1958. After the latter, which followed closely after Lola, the government of the trust territory estimated that \$1,425,000 would be required for replacement and rehabilitation. In 1960, another typhoon, also designated Ophelia, struck in the trust territory, and in 1961 a further storm did approximately \$10,000 damage to two populated islands. During the past 6 years 63 typhoons have been officially recorded as having originated or having passed through the trust territory. During that same period 20 tropical storms, not of typhoon intensity, occurred in the area.

Guam, which is immediately adjacent to the trust territory and potentially subject to the foregoing storms, has reported six damage-inflicting typhoons which passed over or close to Guam, one each in 1949, 1953, 1954, and 1957, and two in 1961. Typhoon Lola, in 1957, inflicted damages to civilian, local government, and military property in Guam estimated at over \$5 million.

American Samoa reported hurricane damage in 1959 totaling approximately \$110,000 and hurricane damage in 1961 of approximately \$84,000. In addition, American Samoa reported one instance of tidal wave damage in 1960 of approximately \$15,000.

As noted previously, aid has been given in most instances by various Federal agencies and the military, to the extent that they were able to do so, and the Congress through direct appropriation, and for this we and the people of the territories are thankful, but even so we believe it is most desirable to put disaster relief in Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands on the same basis as the States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, and therefore we urge the enactment of the legislation now before the committee.

Thank you.

Mr. DAVIS. All right, sir.

Mr. TAITANO. The Department of Interior, as you know, has the Office of Territories which has jurisdiction of offshore territories of the United States.

This includes, in the Caribbean, the Virgin Islands, and in the Pacific we have American Samoa, we have Guam, and we have the trust territories.

Now, the present law covers the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, but it does not include in its coverage our Pacific islands; namely, Samoa and Guam and the trust territories.

What we are asking here is to extend the coverage of the law to these islands so that whenever we have a disaster we can immediately move in and help the people and the governments there.

In my statement on page 2, there is a record for the last 2 calendar years of storms which have originated out in the area, the trust area.

This is the so-called Micronesia-Guam area.

For each year we had a total of 14 typhoons in this area, and we call them "typhoons" rather than "hurricanes," and, as you can see from the tabulation, most of the typhoons are up in the velocities of over 100 knots.

This is during those years. So that, fortunately, however, we have not been having every storm hit the islands which are populated, but when they do hit the islands they do great damage.

In Guam alone, in 1957, the damage from one typhoon was about \$5 million. In the trust territory we have had over \$280,000 in damage. In 1958 the typhoon damage in the trust territories was over \$1 million.

Now, these figures, of course, are very conservative and primarily relate to public facilities.

That summarizes it.

Mr. DAVIS. In other words, under the existing law, the Relief Disaster Act, our Government can go in and give relief under that act in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico——

Mr. TAITANO. That is correct.

Mr. DAVIS (continuing). But you do not have the authority to extend the disaster relief to Guam, American Samoa, and the trust territories?

Mr. TAITANO. That is correct, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. And you have shown that they have had a great number of typhoons with substantial damage, and you want to be enabled to go in and extend disaster relief, as you have under the existing law to these other——

Mr. TAITANO. Yes, sir. That is right, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Any questions?

Mr. BALDWIN. I have a question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Taitano, as I understand it—because I remember at the time that it was applicable in my area, when we had a serious flood a few years ago—this Disaster Relief Act would mean that if any public building or public road was damaged the Federal Government will come in and provide certain matching funds for the rebuilding of that road or building it back to its former level.

It would not apply to any damage to any private property.

Is that correct?

Mr. TAITANO. As I understand it, sir, at the present time the law authorizes “with or without compensation.” I do not know that it provides for any matching formula.

It does provide that the Federal agencies, after the President has directed that this is a disaster area, the Federal agencies may lend personnel, materials, equipment, and other facilities with or without compensation, depending, I understand, on these titles of the agencies involved, as to how much materials they have and how much money do they they have at the time.

Mr. BALDWIN. Yes; but it is to be lent for the purposes of restoring the public facilities and not private property?

Mr. TAITANO. The law, I understand, sir, authorizes private help to this extent, that, for instance, if the Department of Agriculture has food or the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has medicine, they can provide that for distribution directly or through the American Red Cross, as I understand it.

Mr. BALDWIN. They can also provide loans to business firms if the business firms suffer damages, loans from the Small Business Administration, but basically what I am driving at is there would be no gifts of funds to private individuals who lost a house or something like that——

Mr. TAITANO. No, sir.

Mr. BALDWIN (continuing). Under the terms of the act?

Mr. TAITANO. No, sir; not money. I understand that not money except loans from the Small Business Administration, which can declare an area a disaster area and lend money, but not give it.

Mr. BALDWIN. Right.

Mr. DAVIS. I think you have cleared it up for the record, Mr. Baldwin.

Are there any other questions?

Thank you very, very much for coming up today.

Mr. TAITANO. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DAVIS. Thank you, sir.

(The following was furnished for insertion:)

STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE WAYNE N. ASPINALL, CHAIRMAN, INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, ON H.R. 7641 AND RELATED BILLS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS ON MAY 9, 1962

Mr. Chairman, it is my pleasure to be present today to endorse the legislation now before the Committee on Public Works on my own behalf and on behalf of the members of my committee who have introduced identical or very similar legislation, including Congressman O'Brien, chairman of the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs, and Congressmen Saylor, Westland, and Kyl.

As you are aware, S. 1742, which is identical to H.R. 7641, has already passed the Senate. It is my sincere hope that H.R. 7641 or its Senate counterpart will receive favorable consideration by this committee and will soon be acted on affirmatively by the House of Representatives in order that the extension of disaster relief to the specified territories of the United States and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands proposed in the legislation can become a reality.

Since the United States has accepted the responsibility for the welfare of the Pacific territories of Guam and American Samoa, and under the existing trusteeship agreement with the United Nations has assumed similar responsibilities with respect to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, it seems logical that we should extend to them the protection and assistance already available to the several States and to the Virgin Islands and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico through the National Disaster Relief Act. As a practical matter, extension of the National Disaster Relief Act to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands will represent an offer of real assistance to areas which, more than many other areas already covered, need that assistance in view of their remoteness, the general inability of the local governments to cope with serious natural disasters, either financially or with respect to available material and supplies, and the probability of such serious natural disasters in the form of hurricanes, typhoons, or tidal waves.

I would also bring to the attention of committee members the fact that this proposed legislation does not involve the prospects of additional expenditures since the Congress heretofore has generally seen fit, and rightfully so, to provide assistance to these territories in the case of past disasters. The legislation before you today would merely facilitate making such assistance immediately available to a stricken island or community. While admittedly any assistance is better than none at all, timely assistance is by far the most useful and is, I believe, a very real part of our responsibility to the inhabitants of the Pacific islands.

I understand that Mr. Richard F. Taitano, Director of the Office of Territories, is present today and will testify on this bill and I will therefore not comment with respect to past disasters in the areas proposed for inclusion in the National Disaster Relief Act or the probability of future disasters.

I introduced H.R. 7641 because I believed that there existed a real need for such legislation and because I believed that meeting that need is a responsibility of the Congress which must be discharged. I therefore urge that my colleagues on this committee report favorably on this legislation.

(Whereupon, at 10:45 p.m., the committee proceeded into executive session.)



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-502
S. 1742

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| Index and summary of S. 1742 | .1 |
| Digest of Public Law 87-502. | .2 |

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 1742

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Apr. 27, 1961 | Sen. Jackson introduced S. 1742 which was referred to the Senate Public Works Committee. Print of bill as introduced. |
| Aug. 16, 1961 | Senate committee reported S. 1742 without amendment. S. Report No. 758. Print of bill and report. |
| Aug. 21, 1961 | Senate passed S. 1742 without amendment. |
| Aug. 22, 1961 | S. 1742 was referred to the House Public Works Committee. Print of bill as referred. |
| May 10, 1962 | House committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1742. |
| May 31, 1962 | House committee reported S. 1742 without amendment. H. Report No. 1747. Print of bill and report. |
| June 18, 1962 | House passed S. 1742 without amendment. |
| June 27, 1962 | Approved: Public Law 87-502. |

Hearing: House Public Works Committee on
S. 1742 and related bills.
May 9, 1962.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-502

DISASTER ASSISTANCE FOR PACIFIC ISLANDS. Extends the authority of the act of September 30, 1950, authorizing Federal assistance to States and local governments in national disasters, to include Guam, American Samoa, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1742

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 27, 1961

Mr. JACKSON (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Works

A BILL

To authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That subsections (b) and (c) of section 2 of the Act en-
4 titled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and
5 local governments in major disasters, and for other pur-
6 poses", approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), as
7 amended, are amended to read as follows:

8 “(b) ‘United States’ includes the District of Columbia,
9 Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa,
10 and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

11 “(c) ‘State’ means any State in the United States,

1 Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa,
2 and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.”

3 SEC. 2. Section 3 of the said Act is amended by inserting
4 in clause (d), after the words “replacements of public facili-
5 ties of” the words “States and”.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1742

A BILL

To authorize Federal assistance to Guam,
American Samoa, and the Trust Territory
of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

By Mr. JACKSON

APRIL 27, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public
Works

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

CONTENTS

Issued August 17, 1961
For actions of August 16, 1961
87th-1st, No. 141

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| ASC committees..... | 12 |
| Bids..... | 13 |
| Cotton imports..... | 20 |
| Development loans..... | 3,9 |
| Disaster relief..... | 4 |
| Education..... | 7,10,19 |
| Farm credit..... | 1 |
| Farm labor..... | 6,17 |
| Foreign aid..... | 3,9,15 |
| Foreign trade..... | 8,22 |
| Hog cholera..... | 1 |
| Income tax..... | 23 |
| Information..... | 13 |
| Peace Corps..... | 16 |
| Peanuts..... | 1 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------------------|------|
| Perishable commodities... | 1 | Training..... | 12 |
| Personnel..... | 12,18,21,23 | USDA employment..... | 18 |
| Retirement..... | 12,21 | Watersheds..... | 5,14 |
| Tobacco..... | 2 | Water compacts..... | 11 |

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bill to establish national hog cholera eradication program. Senate committee voted to report bill for lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments. Senate debated foreign aid authorization bill. House debated foreign aid authorization bill.

SENATE

1. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported the following bills: p. 14871
S. 1908, without amendment, directing the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program in cooperation with the States (S. Rept. 748).
S. 1037, with amendment, to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act regarding fees, oral hearings, and relicensing of persons under the Act (S. Rept. 750).
H. R. 1021, without amendment, to extend for 2 years the definition of peanuts which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to exclude from acreage allotments and marketing quotas any peanuts produced and marketed for consumption as boiled peanuts (S. Rept. 749).
S. 1927, with amendment, to clarify and simplify the lending operations of institutions regulated by the Farm Credit Administration (S. Rept. 747).
2. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 1022, to provide for the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments. p. D716

3. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 1983, the foreign aid authorization bill (pp. 14895-935, 14937-40). By a vote of 51 to 43, agreed to an amendment by Sen. Ellender to reduce from \$1,900 million to \$1,700 million the authorization for development loans for each of the fiscal years 1963 through 1966 (pp. 14914-7). Agreed to a unanimous consent agreement providing that beginning Thurs., Aug. 17, further debate will be limited to 1 hour on any amendment and to 6 hours on final passage of the bill (p. 14934).

Sen. Humphrey submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill to provide that in the administration of technical assistance, the Administrator shall "utilize to the fullest extent practicable, the facilities and resources of the Federal agency or agencies with primary responsibilities for domestic programs in such field." p. 14872

4. DISASTER RELIEF. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 1742, to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters (S. Rept. 758). p. 14943

5. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the following watershed projects: Big Creek, Ark., Ulatis Creek, Calif., South Branch, Park River, Conn., Frog Creek, Kans., Humphrey-Clanton Creek, Ky., South Branch Cass River, Mich., Plum Creek, Nebr., Upper Red Rock Creek, Okla., and Houser Creek, Tenn. p. D716

6. FARM LABOR. Sen. Morse inserted resolutions adopted by the American Baptist Convention, including a resolution favoring Federal aid to improve conditions for migratory farm workers. pp. 14868-71

7. EDUCATION. Sen. McNamara submitted an amendment he intends to propose to provide for a 2-year extension of Federal assistance for schools in federally impacted areas. p. 14872

8. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Proxmire expressed concern over the "Soviet economic offensive," stated that the "Soviet trade challenge looms as a significant factor in the shaping of our foreign policy toward many sensitive areas of the world," and inserted several items relating to U. S. and Soviet trade with other nations. pp. 14880-92

HOUSE

9. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on H. R. 8400, the foreign aid authorization bill (pp. 14945-15005). By a vote of 197 to 185, agreed to an amendment by Rep. Morgan, as modified by a substitute amendment by Rep. Saund, to strike out the provision authorizing development loans over a 5-year period to be financed by Treasury borrowings, and to authorize instead appropriations of \$1,200,000,000 for the fiscal year 1962 for development loans, to be available until expended (pp. 14991-15005).
10. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES. Rep. Hays discussed his bill H. R. 8666, to provide for educational and cultural exchanges, saying, "The proposals contained in this bill are a necessary first step toward improvement in a vital area of our international affairs." pp. 15005-6
11. WATER COMPACTS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 2245, to extend the time for negotiation of certain compacts by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and South Dakota (H. Rept. 952). p. 15015

AUTHORIZING FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO GUAM, AMERICAN SAMOA, AND THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS IN MAJOR DISASTERS

AUGUST 16, 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Public Works, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1742]

The Committee on Public Works, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1742) to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment, and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to extend the authority of the act of September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109) authorizing Federal assistance to States and local governments in national disasters, to include Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Amendment of the Federal Disaster Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), as proposed by S. 1742, will enable Federal agencies to make available effective assistance to territorial governments of certain areas in the Pacific Ocean in the event of unforeseen natural disasters of the type contemplated by the act. The present law includes coverage of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Extension of the existing law to the smaller, more isolated areas in the Pacific appears desirable since there is no other apparent means of coping with the damage and destruction which may occur from time to time from natural disasters such as typhoons and tidal waves. The financial resources of the territorial governments are small, and

are not adequate to cope with any major emergency. In the event of a catastrophe, comparatively little assistance by Federal agencies is now authorized.

As an example, a recent typhoon struck Guam causing damages estimated at \$5 million. Because sufficient warning had been received and adequate preparation made, no lives were lost. However, 300 to 400 homes were destroyed, government buildings were extensively damaged, damage to agricultural crops was considerable, and additional food was lost through lack of refrigeration as a result of power failure. Other territories in the Pacific have suffered similar catastrophes, and great potential damage is possible.

The government of Guam has made great efforts to repair the damage to the extent possible. Emergency relief was quickly and effectively organized by the American Red Cross, which mitigated the suffering. Military authorities found it possible to make available to the villages, damaged and surplus roofing, lumber, and buildings, but any new building material could be provided by the military only on a reimbursable basis, under existing law. The Small Business Administration established Guam as a disaster area eligible for rehabilitation loans under its statute.

Had Guam been included within the coverage of Public Law 875, the substantial assistance from Federal agencies would have been of great help in the repair of government installations and facilities, and relieve the government of Guam from disrupting other essential programs and diversion of its limited funds to pay the cost of repairs.

COMMITTEE VIEWS

The committee believes that since the United States has accepted the responsibility for the welfare of these small territories widely scattered in the Pacific area, extension to them of the National Disaster Relief Act, to permit prompt action for relief and rehabilitation in case they are subject to disaster beyond their limited means and financial resources, is highly desirable. Therefore, the committee recommends enactment of S. 1742.

AGENCY COMMENTS

This legislation was requested by the Department of the Interior who administers these territories, and is approved by the Bureau of the Budget, the General Services Administration, the Department of Agriculture, the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, the Treasury Department and the American Red Cross. Their comments follow:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 12, 1961.

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed herewith is a draft of a proposed bill to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

We suggest that this proposed bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted.

The purpose of the proposal is to enable Federal agencies to make available effective assistance to territorial governments of the places named, in the event of unforeseen natural disasters of the type contemplated by the Federal Disaster Act of 1950, which is the statute proposed to be amended. The present law already includes in its coverage the Virgin Islands which is under the jurisdiction of this Department.

We deem necessary the extension of the existing law to the smaller, more isolated areas named in the title, because there is no other apparent means of coping with the damage and destruction which may occur from time to time from natural disasters such as typhoons and tidal waves. The financial resources of the territorial governments are small, and are not adequate to cope with any major emergency. In the event of catastrophe, comparatively little assistance by Federal agencies is now authorized.

A recent experience with respect to the territory of Guam has emphasized the need for the legislation. At 5 p.m. on November 15, 1957, typhoon Lola struck Guam directly, accompanied by heavy rains and by winds reaching 135 miles per hour with some gusts reaching 165 or 175 miles per hour. Because sufficient warning had been received and adequate preparations made, no lives were lost. However, 300 to 400 homes were destroyed, and government buildings were extensively damaged. Damage to agricultural crops was considerable, and additional food was lost through lack of refrigeration as a result of power failure. Total estimated damages amounted to over \$5 million of which \$400,000 represented losses to the Government of Guam; civilian damage is estimated at \$1,364,000, and military damage at \$3,250,000.

The government of Guam has made heroic efforts to repair the damage to the extent of its limited resources. Emergency relief was quickly and effectively organized by the American Red Cross, which mitigated the suffering. Military authorities found it possible to make available to the villages, damaged and surplus roofing, lumber, and buildings, but any new building material could be provided by the military only on a reimbursable basis under existing law. The Small Business Administration established Guam as a disaster area eligible for rehabilitation loans under its statute.

However, because Guam is not included within the coverage of Public Law 875, the substantial assistance contemplated by that law from Federal agencies, which would have been of great help in the repair of territorial government installations and facilities, for example, was not available. On the other hand, full repair of the damage could be accomplished by the government of Guam from its available funds, only by disrupting other essential programs of that government, from which budgeted funds would have to be diverted to pay the cost of such repair.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has also suffered from the devastating effects of typhoons. In late 1957 a typhoon inflicted heavy damage in the southern Marshalls and also caused serious damage in parts of the Ponape, Truk, and Yap districts. A second typhoon struck in January 1958 completely destroying Jaluit Atoll in the southern Marshalls, rendering some 1,200 people homeless and leaving 16 dead. This typhoon then moved westward striking again damaging areas of the Ponape and Truk districts. A third typhoon in June 1958 further devastated the outer islands of the Truk and Yap districts.

As a result of the typhoons it was necessary to institute a full-scale feeding program for completely devastated areas such as Namorik and Jaluit Atolls; to provide materials and equipment for rebuilding homes, cisterns, canoe sheds, and boats; to provide fishing equipment; and to provide seed coconuts, breadfruit seedlings, and seedlings and seeds for other subsistence crops.

In recent years American Samoa has fortunately been spared the full destructive effects of disasters such as typhoons and tidal waves. The tidal waves resulting from the Chilean earthquakes early in 1960 caused no damage in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Guam and only minor damage in American Samoa. However, the devastation inflicted upon parts of the State of Hawaii indicates the potential extent of such a disaster in American Samoa, as well as in other areas of the Pacific Ocean under the American flag.

The inclusion of such areas in certain other of the Federal-aid programs is not essential, since their needs can often be handled through funds appropriated directly to them and budgeted for well in advance, but it is of the essence of a disaster situation that the need for action cannot be foreseen but, once disaster has struck, action must be taken quickly. For that reason we believe that disaster relief, of all Federal programs, is the one which should have complete coverage of all territorial areas for the welfare of which this Nation has accepted responsibility.

The Bureau of the Budget on January 6, 1961, has advised us that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE W. ABBOTT,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

A BILL To authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsections (b) and (c) of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes," approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"(b) 'United States' includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"(c) 'State' means any State in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of the said Act is amended by inserting in clause (d), after the words "replacements of public facilities of" the words "States and".

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., July 8, 1961.

HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
U.S. Senate, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This will acknowledge your request of April 28, 1961, for the views of the Bureau of the Budget with respect to S. 1742, a bill to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

This bill is identical with the bill proposed by the Department of the Interior prior to January 20, 1961, but in which this administration concurs after a review of the proposal.

This office would have no objection to enactment of this measure.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., July 13, 1961.

HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your letter of April 28, 1961, requested the comments of the General Services Administration on S. 1742, 87th Congress, a bill to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

This proposed bill would extend the authority of the act entitled "An act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes" (64 Stat. 1109) to include Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Under the aforementioned act, General Services Administration provides supplies and equipment to disaster areas at the direction of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. The extension of this assistance to these locations, in the event they are designated as disaster areas, would not seem to present any particular operating problem to the General Services Administration.

In view of the foregoing, General Services Administration would not object to the enactment of S. 1742.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN L. MOORE, *Administrator.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, July 20, 1961.

HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR CHAVEZ: This is in reply to your request of April 28, 1961, for a report on S. 1742, a bill to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

The Department has no objection to the passage of S. 1742.

This bill would amend the act of September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), authorizing Federal assistance to States and local governments in national disasters, by extending provisions of the act to include Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In case a major disaster occurs the primary responsibility for making Federal assistance available would fall on the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization instead of this Department. This Department would continue to render any assistance within its capabilities at the official request of OCDM.

The production of agricultural commodities, including livestock, is of minor importance in the areas covered by this proposed legislation. The quantities of feed grains produced in all of the areas mentioned in the bill are so small that the Department has not considered it necessary to make the feed grains produced in these possessions eligible for price support. Therefore, CCC has no feed grains available through price support operations in any of the mentioned possessions for distribution for feeding livestock in case of a major disaster.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
Washington, D.C., July 5, 1961.

HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request for a report on S. 1742, 87th Congress, a bill to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization concurs in the views expressed by the Department of the Interior and we recommend enactment of the proposed bill.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

FRANK B. ELLIS, *Director.*

THE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, August 8, 1961.

HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ,
*Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request for the views of this Department on S. 1742, a bill to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

The bill would extend to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands the provisions of the act of September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), which authorizes Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters.

The Department would have no objection to the bill.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection from the standpoint of the administration's program to the submission of our report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT H. KNIGHT,
General Counsel.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS,
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, D.C., May 2, 1961.

HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHAVEZ: This is in reply to your letter of April 28, asking for the views of the American National Red Cross on S. 1742, a bill to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters. As we understand it, the bill would extend the Federal disaster assistance envisioned by the act approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), to the three jurisdictions enumerated above.

The act approved September 30, 1950, which S. 1742 would amend, provides that "nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to limit or in any way affect the responsibilities of the American National Red Cross." The above bill would make no change in such provision, and, hence, the bill seems to be of no direct concern to the American National Red Cross. We, therefore, express no opinion on the merits of the bill, although we have no objection to its passage.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN C. WILSON,
Senior Vice President.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill as reported are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in *roman*):

PUBLIC LAW 875, 81ST CONGRESS

"SEC. 2. * * *

(b) "United States" includes the District of Columbia, [Alaska,] [Hawaii,] Puerto Rico, [and] the Virgin Islands[;], *Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.*

(c) "State" means any State in the United States, [Alaska,] [Hawaii,] Puerto Rico, [and] the Virgin Islands[;], *Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.*

SEC. 3. In any major disaster, Federal agencies are hereby authorized when directed by the President to provide assistance (a) by utilizing or lending, with or without compensation therefor, to States and local governments their equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, and other resources, other than the extension of credit under the authority of any Act; (b) by distributing, through the American National Red Cross or otherwise, medicine, food, and other consumable supplies; (c) by donating to States and local governments equipment and supplies determined under then existing law to be surplus to the needs and responsibilities of the Federal Government; and (d) by performing on public or private lands protective and other work essential for the preservation of life and property, clearing debris and wreckage, making emergency repairs to and temporary replacements of public facilities of *States and* local governments damaged or destroyed in such major disaster, and making contributions to States and local governments for purposes stated in subsection (d). The authority conferred by this Act, and any funds provided hereunder shall be supplementary to, and not in substitution for, nor in limitation of, any other authority conferred or funds provided under any other law. Any funds received by Federal agencies as reimbursement for services or supplies furnished under the authority of this section shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation or appropriations currently available for such services or supplies. The Federal Government shall not be liable for any claim based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a Federal agency or an employee of the Government in carrying out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 4. In providing such assistance hereunder, Federal agencies shall cooperate to the fullest extent possible with each other and with States and local governments, relief agencies, and the American National Red Cross, but nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to limit or in any way affect the responsibilities of the American National Red Cross under the Act approved January 5, 1905 (33 Stat. 599), as amended.

Calendar No. 735

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1742

[Report No. 758]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 27, 1961

Mr. JACKSON (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Public Works

AUGUST 16, 1961

Reported by Mr. KERR, without amendment

A BILL

To authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and
the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsections (b) and (c) of section 2 of the Act en-
4 titled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and
5 local governments in major disasters, and for other pur-
6 poses", approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), as
7 amended, are amended to read as follows:

8 “(b) ‘United States’ includes the District of Columbia,
9 Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa,
10 and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

11 “(c) ‘State’ means any State in the United States,

1 Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa,
2 and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.”

3 SEC. 2. Section 3 of the said Act is amended by inserting
4 in clause (d), after the words “replacements of public facili-
5 ties of” the words “States and”.

Calendar No. 735

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1742

[Report No. 758]

A BILL

To authorize Federal assistance to Guam,
American Samoa, and the Trust Territory
of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

By Mr. JACKSON

APRIL 27, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public
Works

AUGUST 16, 1961

Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited).

CONTENTS

Issued August 22, 1961
For actions of August 21, 1961
87th-1st, No. 144

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|--|
| Appropriations..... | 4,8,10 | |
| Area redevelopment..... | 28 | |
| Botanic gardens..... | 14,30 | |
| Civil defense..... | 20 | |
| Claims..... | 5 | |
| Credit..... | 34 | |
| Dairy industry..... | 25 | |
| Disaster relief..... | 6 | |
| Farm loans..... | 3 | |
| Farm program..... | 31 | |
| Fisheries..... | 17 | |
| Foreign aid..... | 11,26 | |
| Forestry..... | 7,16,24 | |
| Hog cholera..... | 1,12 | |
| Lands..... | 16,27 | |
| Legislative program..... | 9 | |
| Monopolies..... | 33 | |
| Patents..... | 22 | |
| Perishable commodities..... | 15 | |
| Personnel..... | 19 | |
| Research..... | 32 | |
| Rural redevelopment..... | 32 | |
| Saline water..... | 23,32 | |
| Shipping..... | 18 | |
| Surplus commodities..... | 13 | |
| Tobacco..... | 2 | |
| Water compact..... | 21 | |
| Wheat..... | 29 | |

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bills to: Provide for hog cholera eradication. Permit transfer of tobacco allotments. Clarify and simplify operations of Farm Credit agencies. Senate debated State-Justice appropriation bill. Sen. Bennett introduced and discussed bill to establish research center for rural redevelopment.

SENATE

- HOG CHOLERA.** Passed without amendment S. 1908, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program, restrict the interstate movement of virulent or other hog cholera virus as necessary, and establish a committee to advise on the program. p. 15368
- TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS.** Passed as reported H. R. 1022, to authorize leasing of tobacco acreage allotments for the crop years 1962 and 1963. As passed by the Senate, the bill would be inapplicable with respect to burley tobacco, and in the case of Maryland (type 32), leasing would be limited to those farms which had planted at least 75% of their Maryland allotments in each of the years 1960 and 1961. The leasing of allotments would be permitted only between farms in the same county, and not more than 5 acres would be permitted to be leased and transferred to any farm. pp. 15375-7
- FARM LOANS.** Passed as reported S. 1927, to make a number of amendments to simplify and clarify the operations of institutions supervised by FCA. pp. 15369-71
- STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL.** Began debate on this bill, H. R. 7371. pp. 15345-6, 15369, 15371-5, 15377-8, 15390-412

5. CLAIMS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6835, to simplify the payment of certain miscellaneous judgments and the payment of certain compromise settlements in State and foreign court cases. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 15361
6. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed without amendment S. 1742, to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters. p. 15367
7. FORESTRY. Sen. Bennett submitted and discussed amendments which he intends to propose to S. 174, the wilderness preservation bill. p. 15345
8. APPROPRIATIONS. Both houses received a Budget Bureau letter reporting, pursuant to law, that the "Marketing research and service" appropriation has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental appropriation estimate; to Appropriations Committees. pp. 15343, 15487
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Mansfield stated that "beginning this week, the Senate can anticipate being in session every Saturday from now on." p. 15339

HOUSE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 7035, the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 15414
11. FOREIGN AID. Passed S. 1983, the foreign aid authorization bill, with an amendment inserting the text of H. R. 8400, which had previously been passed by the House (p. 15414). Conferees were appointed in both houses. pp. 15378-90, 15414
Rep. Stratton inserted three articles, "Procurement of U. S. Foreign Aid Materials In the United States Since 1940," "Foreign Aid: Facts and Fallacies," and "U. S. Per Capita Foreign Aid." pp. 15479-81
12. HOG CHOLERA. At the request of Rep. Weaver, passed over H. R. 7176, to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program. p. 15421
13. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Passed without amendment S. 1873, to permit CCC commodities donated for use in home economics courses to also be used for training college students if the same facilities and instructors are used for training both high school and college students in home economics courses. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 15425
14. BOTANIC GARDEN. At the request of Rep. Gross, passed over H. R. 5628, to provide for a study and investigation of desirability and feasibility of establishing and maintaining the National Tropical Botanic Garden. p. 15430
15. PERISHABLE COMMODITIES. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full Committee with amendments H. R. 5023, to make various amendments to the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. p. D739
16. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 702, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Wyoming to the town of Afton. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 15422
Passed without amendment H. R. 3879, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Wyoming for agricultural purposes the SCS Farson Pilot Farm

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES OF THE SENATE

The resolution (S. Res. 196) authorizing additional funds for the Official Reporters of Debates of the Senate was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereafter authorized and directed to pay to the Official Reporters of Debates of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for obtaining, by contract, assistance as required during each session of Congress, not to exceed \$10,000, such payments to be made from the contingent fund of the Senate.

PAUL C. JOHNSON, JR.

The resolution (S. Res. 195) to pay a gratuity to Paul C. Johnson, Jr., was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Paul C. Johnson, Junior, son of Paul C. Johnson, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to one year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1563) to authorize the conveyance of certain lands within the Clark Hill Reservoir, Savannah River, Ga.-S.C., to the Georgia-Carolina Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, for recreation and camping purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MUSKIE. Over, by request.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO GUAM, AMERICAN SAMOA, AND THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The bill (S. 1742) to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsections (b) and (c) of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes", approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"(b) 'United States' includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"(c) 'State' means any State in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of the said Act is amended by inserting in clause (d), after the words "replacements of public facilities of" the words "States and".

improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park," was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park", approved April 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 78), is amended by inserting immediately after "administer" the following: "and improve".

MODIFICATION OF THE PROJECT MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The bill (H.R. 4660) to authorize modification of the project Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., to damage to levee and drainage districts with particular reference to the Kings Lake Drainage District, Missouri, was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

DORMANT ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The bill (S. 1486) to authorize the Comptroller of the Currency to establish reasonable maximum service charges which may be levied on dormant accounts by national banks was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) any national banking association may, in accordance with such regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency shall prescribe, take, receive, reserve, or charge on any dormant account a reasonable service charge which is not in excess of such rate or charge as the Comptroller of the Currency shall by regulation establish.

(b) Sections 5239 and 5198 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (12 U.S.C. 93, 94), shall be applicable to violations of this Act and the regulations established thereunder.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect on the sixtieth day after the date of its enactment.

Mr. YARBOROUGH subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier today the Senate passed S. 1486, the bill relating to service charges on dormant accounts in national banks. I ask unanimous consent that an excerpt from the committee report be printed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the report (Rept. No. 761) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1486 would authorize the Comptroller of the Currency to establish reasonable maximum service charges which may be levied by national banks on dormant accounts. The bill authorizes the Comptroller to prescribe regulations relating to these service charges, including maximum charges which may be made.

It is customary for banks to impose service charges on accounts in order to compensate them for the services rendered in connection with such accounts. These charges vary from bank to bank and from account to account and are established as a matter of contract between the bank and the depositor.

When an account becomes dormant and

deposits and withdrawals cease, the bank's services with respect to the account naturally diminish. And in most States after a bank account has been dormant for a specified period of years the account escheats to the State.

Evidence was presented to the committee to the effect that in a substantial number of cases the States' interest in these dormant accounts under escheat laws has been and is being frustrated by service charges imposed by national banks on dormant accounts unreasonable in relation to the services rendered in connection with the dormant accounts—in some cases, continuance of service charges appropriate in connection with active accounts and in other cases increased service charges. When such practices occur in State banks the State regulatory authorities have ample authority to prevent them. However, in the case of national banks the States are unable to do so. S. 1486 would make it clear that the Comptroller has authority to issue regulations imposing maximum service charges on dormant accounts in order to prevent national banks from engaging in such practices.

It is the committee's understanding and intention that the regulations issued by the Comptroller of the Currency will contain appropriate definitions of what constitutes a dormant account, both with respect to the types of activity and the time periods involved, in addition to prescribing the specific maximum service charge or charges.

The committee obtained reports on the bill from the Treasury Department, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Each of these agencies stated that it would have no objection to the enactment of the bill. The committee held a hearing on the bill on July 10, 1961, pursuant to notice given in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Testimony in support of the bill was received. No objections to enactment of the bill have been made known to the committee.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

Paragraph (a) of the bill is a new provision and does not amend or repeal existing law.

Paragraph (b) of the bill would make applicable to violations of the proposed law and of regulations thereunder the following provisions of law:

Title 12, U.S.C., section 93 (U.S.R.S., sec. 5239): If the directors of any national banking association shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or servants of the association to violate any of the provisions of this title, all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the association shall be thereby forfeited. Such violation shall, however, be determined and adjudged by a proper circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States, in a suit brought for that purpose by the Comptroller of the Currency, in his own name, before the association shall be declared dissolved. And in cases of such violation, every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages which the association, its shareholders, or any other person, shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

"Title 12, U.S.C., sections 94 (U.S.R.S., sec. 5198: Suits, actions, and proceedings against any association under this title may be had in any circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States held within the district in which such association may be established or in any State, county, or municipal court in the county or city in which said association is located having jurisdiction in similar cases."

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, in addition to the reasons stated in the report for the approval of the bill, an-

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

The bill (S. 2295) to amend the act entitled "An act for the organization,

other reason is the protection of accounts for the owners of accounts. The report states that in a substantial number of cases the interest of the States in the dormant accounts under escheat laws has been frustrated by service charges imposed by national banks on dormant accounts. However, one of the great needs was to protect depositors and heirs of depositors in instances where banks were charging an exorbitant deposit fee on accounts and service charge accounts, and thereby were working a hardship on the private depositors.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H.R. 1022) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide for lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments was announced as next in order.

Mr. KEATING. Over by request.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

That completes the call of the calendar.

HOG CHOLERA ERADICATION PROGRAM

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 724, S. 1908.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1908) to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maine.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have a statement explaining the bill printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF S. 1908

Hearings were conducted by the Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation. The witnesses were unanimous in their support of the bill.

This bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to first, initiate a national hog cholera eradication program in cooperation with the States; second, restrict the interstate movement of virulent or other hog cholera virus as necessary; and third, establish a committee to advise on the program.

Hog cholera is an acute, contagious disease that is usually fatal. First recognized in the United States about 130 years ago, it has spread to all swine-producing areas of the country and occurs in each State. The annual cost of hog cholera to the Nation's swine producers is estimated at \$40 to \$60 million. This includes losses from death on the farm, condemnation or slaughter, and the continuing costs of vaccination. It does not include the losses of potential foreign pork markets. Eleven countries now ban or restrict imports from this country because of hog cholera.

The Department of Agriculture recommends the adoption of this bill. It believes that a program started now can successfully eradicate hog cholera.

Under the program provided for by the

bill, the States would assume the responsibility for enforcement of State laws and regulations pertaining to the report of diseases, quarantining of infected and exposed premises, and other intrastate measures. The Federal Government would share in the payment of indemnities and would undertake responsibility for the enforcement of Federal laws and regulations.

The bill would make it clear that the Department of Agriculture would have authority to control the interstate movement of hog cholera virus. The use of fully virulent virus is no longer needed for immunizing swine and its use is now prohibited in 38 States and Puerto Rico.

The Advisory Committee would consist of 11 members selected from the swine and related industries, State, and local governments, professional and scientific groups, and in addition 1 member from the Department of Agriculture to serve as chairman. The committee would advise the Secretary with respect to the initiation of the eradication program and the development of plans for procedure for carrying it out. Members would not be compensated except for expenses.

The cost of the program is estimated at about \$4 million for the first year and \$10 million a year for another 4 or 5 years. This is a modest price to pay for the eradication of a disease which now costs the country between \$40 and \$60 million. Producers and others are anxious to cooperate in this program and to get it started now. The Department says it has the knowledge necessary to eradicate this disease, and some of the States have already appropriated funds for an eradication program.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, S. 1908, a bill to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program, as introduced by the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia, Senator TALMADGE, has been placed on the calendar for consideration by the Senate.

This bill provides for a Federal-State cooperative campaign to stamp out hog cholera. It is of considerable interest to the farmers of Missouri.

It has been estimated that this disease costs our farmers some \$60 million a year. This program would provide virulent serum to be substituted for a dead virus-type vaccine. It has already been undertaken in 38 States.

Eleven countries now prohibit the importation of pork. Canada has warned that it will impose similar limitations if the disease is not wiped out in the United States.

My own State of Missouri—one of the major pork-producing States—would benefit from this legislation. Our State legislature, like the other States, would have to provide funds—for matching purposes—to pay indemnities to owners of slaughtered hogs under the proposed eradication program.

I urge Senate approval of this important measure.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement by Mr. Don Thomason, commissioner of agriculture, State of Missouri, in support of S. 1908, be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY DON THOMASON

After reviewing Senate bill 1908, I recommend favorable consideration for the following reasons:

1. It is basic, yet adequate, for the development of a national cooperative effort between the Federal and State agencies.

2. The disease of hog cholera is costing the industry an amount in excess of the estimated \$50 million annually.

3. Its eradication is essential for the expansion of foreign markets for our pork and pork products.

4. While the control and eradication of hog cholera, as well as other contagious and infectious diseases is basically the responsibility of the several States, the fact remains that cholera cannot be eradicated without Federal participation and cooperation, particularly in the area of the interstate movement of swine and pork products.

5. National legislation and Federal participation is essential for uniformity in program development.

6. There is support from all segments of the swine industry for the eradication of hog cholera.

7. There is no question but that the swine industry of Missouri will support a cooperative program for the eradication of hog cholera.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1908) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to safeguard the health of the swine herds of the Nation, to prevent the spread of hog cholera, to decrease substantially the estimated \$50,000,000 annual loss from hog cholera, to expand export markets for pork and pork products now restricted on account of hog cholera, and to otherwise protect the public interest, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed (1) to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program in cooperation with the several States under the provisions of section 11 of the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (21 U.S.C. 114a), and related legislation, and (2) to prohibit or restrict, pursuant to the authority vested in him under the provisions of section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended (21 U.S.C. 111), the interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus or other hog cholera virus to the extent he determines necessary in order to effectuate such eradication program.

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to establish an advisory committee composed of (1) eleven members selected from representatives of the swine and related industries, State and local government agencies, professional and scientific groups, and the general public, and (2) one member selected from the officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture who shall serve as chairman of the Committee. The Committee shall meet at the call of the Secretary.

(b) It shall be the function of the Committee to advise the Secretary with respect to the initiation of the national hog cholera eradication program referred to in the first section of this Act, and with respect to the development of plans and procedures for carrying out such program.

(c) Committee members other than the chairman shall not be deemed to be employees of the United States and shall not be entitled to compensation, but the Secretary is authorized to pay their travel and subsistence expenses (or per diem in lieu thereof) in connection with their attendance at meetings of the Committee.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1742

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 22, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Public Works

AN ACT

To authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsections (b) and (c) of section 2 of the Act en-
4 titled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and
5 local governments in major disasters, and for other pur-
6 poses", approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), as
7 amended, are amended to read as follows:

8 “(b) ‘United States’ includes the District of Columbia,
9 Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa,
10 and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

11 “(c) ‘State’ means any State in the United States,

1 Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa,
2 and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.”

3 SEC. 2. Section 3 of the said Act is amended by inserting
4 in clause (d), after the words “replacements of public facili-
5 ties of” the words “States and”.

Passed the Senate August 21, 1961.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

August 22, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Public Works

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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For actions of May 10, 1962
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CONTENTS

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------|
| Adjournment..... | 14,25 | Farm program..... | 1,16 | Personnel..... | 4,32 |
| American Samoa..... | 5 | Foreign aid..... | 18,34 | Public works..... | 16 |
| Appropriations..... | 15 | Foreign trade..... | 10,17,29,33 | Raisins..... | 30 |
| ASCS..... | 36 | Forest Service..... | 15 | REA..... | 13 |
| Banking..... | 9,22 | Forestry..... | 15,31 | Reclamation..... | 8 |
| Budget..... | 22,27 | Guam..... | 5 | Research..... | 12 |
| Commodities..... | 13,37 | Investigation..... | 36 | Retirement..... | 32 |
| Contracts..... | 4 | Legislative program..... | 13 | River basin..... | 26 |
| Credit..... | 23 | Monopolies..... | 24 | Roads and trails..... | 31 |
| Education..... | 6 | National flower..... | 36 | Rural mail..... | 21 |
| Expenditures..... | 27 | Patents..... | 11 | Ryukyu Islands..... | 5 |
| | | | | Saline water..... | 15 |
| | | | | School lunch..... | 3 |
| | | | | Science..... | 13 |
| | | | | Seeds..... | 2 |
| | | | | Sugar..... | 35 |
| | | | | Surplus commodities..... | 37 |
| | | | | Territories..... | 5 |
| | | | | Transportation..... | 20 |
| | | | | Virgin Islands..... | 15 |
| | | | | Wheat..... | 7,19 |
| | | | | Wilderness..... | 28 |

HIGHLIGHTS: Sens. Williams, Del., and Mundt inserted items urging investigation of Estes case. Senate passed measure extending time for proclaiming 1963 wheat marketing quotas. Senate committee reported Interior and related agencies appropriation bill. Sen. Carlson discussed possible effects of trade expansion bill on agriculture. Sen. Humphrey urged greater use of USDA personnel in foreign aid program. Reps. Michel and Gross criticized USDA relations with Estes. House committee voted to report farm bill. House subcommittee voted to report bill to prohibit importation of seed screenings. House committee voted to report bill to revise school lunch fund apportionment formula.

HOUSE

1. **FARM PROGRAM.** The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House H. R. 11222 (amended), the general farm bill." p. D355

Rep. Michel criticized the USDA saying, "all Americans are concerned over this matter of favoritism practiced by the Department of Agriculture." pp. 7575-6

Rep. Schwengel called for an immediate investigation of this Department and said, "The example of what Billie Sol Estes has been able to do, makes many Americans wonder how many more operators of this kind are getting away with the same type of manipulation and misuse of their ties to the Department of Agriculture." pp. 7609-11

2. **SEEDS.** The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains of the Agriculture Committee "in executive session, ordered reported

favorably to the full committee H. R. 5546, to amend the Federal Seed Act with respect to screenings of seed." p. D355

3. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) "H. R. 11665 (a clean bill introduced in lieu of H. R. 8962), to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds among the States under the National School Lunch Act." p. D356
4. PERSONNEL. The "Daily Digest" states that the Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) "H. R. 11677 (a clean bill introduced in lieu of 11634), to prohibit discrimination on account of sex in the payment of wages by certain employers engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce and to provide for the restitution of wages lost by employees by reason of any such discrimination." p. D356
5. TERRITORIES. ~~The Subcommittee No. 2 of the Armed Services Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 10937, to amend the act providing for the economic and social development of the Ryukyu Islands. p. D355~~
The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1742, to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters. p. D357
6. EDUCATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) "H. R. 11559 (a clean bill to be introduced), to amend the act of August 30, 1890, to eliminate the provisions thereof authorizing Federal contributions for the maintenance of schools of higher education in which racial segregation is practiced." p. D356
7. WHEAT. The Agriculture Committee was granted until midnight Friday to file a report on H. J. Res. 710, to defer the proclamation of marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1963 crop of wheat. p. 7590
Rep. Feighan discussed the recent agreement between Canada and Red China for the sale of wheat and barley, saying, "Today a new speculation has developed on the full meaning of the Canadian-Red Chinese grain deal ... as to how much of the wheat and barley contracted for is actually being delivered to Red China and how much is in fact being delivered to the Russians." p. 7595
8. RECLAMATION. Received from the Corps of Engineers a report on a review of the Columbia River and tributaries (H. Doc. 403). p. 7625
9. BANKING. Received from Treasury a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems (H. Doc. 402). p. 7625
10. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Mills inserted President Kennedy's address on foreign policy delivered in New Orleans. pp. 7593-5
Rep. James C. Davis criticized H. R. 9900, the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962. pp. 7615-6
11. PATENTS. Rep. Daddario commented on the "present status of efforts to arrive at a common patent policy for inventions arising from the research and development activities financed in part or wholly by the Federal Government." pp. 7595-6
12. RESEARCH. Rep. Meader expressed concern over the intention of the Appropriations Committee "to include in all appropriation bills in this Congress a provision limiting indirect costs on research grants to 15 percent of direct costs," urged

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES PAY RAISE

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Continued hearings on H.R. 10480, the Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962, and heard testimony from Najeeb E. Halaby, Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency; and Roswell Leavitt Gilpatric, Deputy Secretary of Defense.

PUBLIC WORKS

Committee on Public Works: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House the following bills:

H.J. Res. 417, to designate the lake formed by Terminus Dam on the Kaweah River in California as Lake Kaweah;

S. 1742, to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters;

H.R. 9243, to amend the Civil Functions Appropriation Act in order to designate the reservoir created by the John H. Kerr Dam as Buggs Islands Lake; and

H.R. 4900, to establish a fund of \$25 million for emergency flood control work.

Also approved several flood control and navigation survey resolutions.

FLOOD CONTROL

Committee on Public Works: Subcommittee on Flood Control held a hearing on H.R. 2438, defining the interest of local public agencies in water reservoirs constructed by the Government which have been financed partially by such agencies; H.R. 4900, to establish a fund of \$25 million for emergency flood control work; and H.R. 9320, 9359, and 9412 (identical bills), authorizing the change in name of the Beardstown, Ill., flood control project, to the Sid Simpson-Beardstown flood control project.

Testimony was given by Representatives Poage (H.R. 2438), Flynt (H.R. 4900), and Mack (H.R. 9320); and Corps of Engineers officials (all bills).

Statements were presented for the record by Representatives Findley (H.R. 9412), and Price (H.R. 9359).

In executive session the subcommittee ordered reported favorably to the full committee H.R. 4900, to establish a fund of \$25 million for emergency flood

control work; S. 1742, to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters; H.J. Res. 417, to designate the lake formed by Terminus Dam on the Kaweah River in California as Lake Kaweah; and H.R. 9243, to designate the reservoir created by the John H. Kerr Dam as Buggs Island Lake.

NAVIGATION SURVEY RESOLUTIONS

Committee on Public Works: Subcommittee on Rivers and Harbors in executive session approved several navigation survey resolutions.

NASA AUTHORIZATION

Committee on Science and Astronautics: Met in executive session on H.R. 10100, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization bill, and agreed to introduce a clean bill.

CROSSCURRENTS PRESS, INC.

Committee on Un-American Activities: Subcommittee held a hearing on the activities of Crosscurrents Press, Inc., a New York publishing firm, and heard testimony from a public witness.

TRADE EXPANSION

Committee on Ways and Means: Met in executive session on H.R. 9900, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. No announcements were made, and the committee recessed until Friday, May 11.

Joint Committee Meetings

SOUTH AMERICAN ECONOMY

Joint Economic Committee: Subcommittee on Inter-American Economic Relationships began a 2-day series of hearings on economic developments in South America. Witnesses heard were Tom E. Davis, University of Chicago; William S. Barnes, Harvard Law School; Raymond J. Penn, University of Wisconsin; Seymour Brandwein, Research Department, AFL-CIO; and Elba Gomez Del Rey De Kybal, an economist with the Pan American Union, Washington, D.C.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of May 14-19

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate Chamber

About noon on Monday Senate will vote on cloture petition to limit debate on Mansfield-Dirksen amendment as a substitute for H.R. 1361, private bill (the substitute incorporates the provisions of S. 2750, to bar arbitrary literacy tests in Federal elections).

Senate Committees

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: May 15, Special Subcommittee on Watershed Projects, on projects for Napa River, Calif., and Saltlick Creek, W. Va., 10 a.m., 324 Old Senate Office Building.

Committee on Appropriations: May 15-18, subcommittee, to resume hearings on H.R. 11289, fiscal 1963 appropriations for the Defense Establishment, Tuesday to hear Secretary of Defense McNamara; Wednesday to hear Air Force Gen. Curtis LeMay (RS-70); Thursday on funds for the Army, Navy, Defense agencies (executive), and general provisions; and Friday to hear

representatives of the National Guard Association and Reserve Officers Association, all at 10 a.m., 1224 New Senate Office Building;

May 15-18, subcommittee, to continue its hearings on fiscal 1963 budget estimates for public works, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., 1114 New Senate Office Building;

May 15 and 16, subcommittee, on H.R. 10904, Labor-HEW appropriations for fiscal 1963, to hear outside witnesses, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., 1318 New Senate Office Building;

May 16, subcommittee, on fiscal 1963 budget estimates for the Bureau of Reclamation, 2 p.m., 1223 New Senate Office Building;

May 17, subcommittee, on funds for the Bonneville Power Administration, 10 a.m., 1223 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency: May 15-18, Subcommittee on Production and Stabilization, to continue its hearings on S. 1740, disclosure of finance charges, 10 a.m., 5302 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Commerce: May 14, Aviation Subcommittee, on S. 2815, relating to aircraft loan guarantees, 10 a.m., 5110 New Senate Office Building.

May 18, full committee, on the nomination of Adm. Edwin J. Roland, to be Commandant of the Coast Guard, to be followed by executive session, on committee business, 10 a.m., 5110 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Finance: May 14, to begin hearings on H.R. 10606, public welfare amendments, 10 a.m., 2221 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Government Operations: May 15-18, Permanent Investigating Subcommittee, to resume its hearings on subject of pyramiding of profits and costs in the missile procurement program, 10 a.m., 3302 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: May 15, Public Lands Subcommittee, on S. 898, increasing percentage of funds received from sale, etc., from mineral leases of public lands returned to the State, 10 a.m., 3110 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary: May 16, subcommittee, on S. 1396, relating to the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, 10 a.m., 357 Old Senate Office Building;

May 16, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, to resume its hearings on prices of hearing aids, 10 a.m., 1202 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: May 17, Retirement Subcommittee, to resume hearings on S. 1337, 2937, and 3164, bills to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, 10 a.m., 6202 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Public Works: May 17, Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds, on S. 3218, requiring compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act in the performance of lease agreements entered into by the Post Office Department, 10 a.m., 4200 New Senate Office Building.

House Chamber

Monday, District Day with S. 1745, relating to the regulation of fares for the transportation of school-children in the District of Columbia, scheduled for consideration.

Tuesday and balance of week, after calling the Private Calendar the House will act on the following bills:

H.R. 11257, to amend U.S. Code relating to non-judicial punishment (1 hour of debate);

H.R. 10195, validation of special station per diem allowances and basic allowances for quarters made to certain officers of the Public Health Service (1 hour of debate);

Wednesday, the House will act on Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1962 (1 hour of debate).

The following bills will be considered if rules thereon are granted:

National Aeronautics and Space Administration authorization bill for fiscal year 1963;

H.R. 10594, regarding marketing of experiment station crops; and

H.R. 10708, to amend the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, relative to transmission of voice, sounds, signals, pictures, writing, or signs, of all kinds through the use of electricity.

(Any record votes except on rules or procedural matters that develop on Monday or Tuesday will be deferred to Wednesday. There will also be no record votes taken on Friday—due to various State primaries.)

NOTE.—Conference reports may be brought up at any time.

House Committees

Committee on Agriculture: May 14, Subcommittee on Research and Extension, on H.R. 11240, re cooperative agricultural extension work, 10 a.m., 1310 New House Office Building.

May 15 through 18, full committee, on sugar legislation.

Committee on Armed Services: May 14, Subcommittee No. 1, on H.R. 130, to permit a Representative in Congress to nominate as a candidate to a service academy, a person domiciled in the State from which such Representative is elected; H.R. 6664, to authorize the commandant of the Judge Advocate General's School to award appropriate degrees and credits; H.R. 8333, to provide that members of the armed services shall be retired in the highest grade satisfactorily held in any armed force; H.J. Res. 656, to receive for instruction at the U.S. Naval Academy two subjects of the Kingdom of Belgium; and H.J. Res. 559, to admit a citizen of the Kingdom of Thailand to the U.S. Air Force Academy, 10 a.m., 304 Old House Office Building.

May 15, full committee, on approval of subcommittee reports and reprogramming actions.

Committee on Education and Labor: May 15 and 17, Special Subcommittee on Education, on technical education.

May 16 and 17, General Subcommittee on Education, on H.R. 10180, re Federal aid to education; and H.R. 10014, re aged and aging.

Committee on Foreign Affairs: May 15, Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations, executive, on Foreign Service buildings legislation.

May 16, full committee, executive, on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1962.

Committee on Government Operations: May 14, Subcommittee on Military Operations, re Defense Supply Agency, 10 a.m., 1501 New House Office Building.

Committee on House Administration: May 16, executive, on pending legislation.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: May 14 and 15, Subcommittee on Indian Affairs, on H.R. 4592, 10452, 10459, 10485, 10530, 10555, 10670, 11057, 3529, 6801, 2581, 6802, 9171, S. 1208, H.R. 5414, 5043, and 7492, Indian affairs measures, 9:45 a.m., 1324 New House Office Building.

May 16, full committee, on H.R. 9593, to provide for the conveyance of certain phosphate rights to the Dr. Phillips Foundation of Orlando, Fla.

May 17, Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation, executive, on H.R. 3171 and 3669, to provide for recreation facilities in the Elephant Butte Reservoir area, New Mexico; S. 46, to

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CONTENTS

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Adjournment.....14 | Federal aid.....4 | Property.....21 |
| Bonds.....8 | Feed grain.....22 | Public works.....2 |
| Buildings.....9 | Foreign trade.....3 | Recreation.....21 |
| Census.....23 | Forestry.....10,18,21,24 | Research.....25 |
| Civil defense.....7 | Grain storage.....15 | School lunch.....1,13 |
| Cotton.....12 | Information.....20,25 | Soil conservation....11,19 |
| Disaster relief.....5 | Legislative program....13 | Taxation.....13 |
| Education.....4 | Marketing.....17 | Territories.....5 |
| Electrification.....16 | Mining.....10 | Textiles.....3,12 |
| Export control.....3 | Payment-in-kind.....22 | Watersheds.....22 |
| Farm program.....15,22 | Personnel.....6,24 | Wheat.....22 |

HIGHLIGHTS: House began debate on school lunch fund apportionment bill.

HOUSE

1. SCHOOL LUNCH. Began debate on H. R. 11665, to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds among the States under the National School Lunch Act. For a summary of the bill see Digest 81. pp. 8829-38
2. PUBLIC WORKS. The Public Works Committee was granted until midnight Sat., June 2, to file a report on H. R. 10113, to establish an Office of Public Works Coordination and Acceleration and to authorize the preparation of a plan for acceleration of public works when necessary to avoid serious nationwide unemployment levels. p. 8829
3. FOREIGN TRADE. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10788, to amend section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 so as to authorize the President to regulate imports of textiles and textile products from nonparticipating countries of multi-lateral trade agreements. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 8828
The Select Committee on Export Control issued a report pertaining to an investigation and study of the Export Control Act of 1949 (H. Rept. 1753). pp. 8860-1
4. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11888, to improve the quality of elementary and secondary education (H. Rept.

1752), with amendments H. R. 11340, to assist the States in further developing their programs of general university extension education (H. Rept. 1750), and with amendments H. R. 10056, to amend Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress, relating to construction and maintenance and operation of public schools in federally impacted areas, to deny payments to school districts which are not in compliance with constitutional requirements that public schools be operated on a racially nondiscriminatory basis (H. Rept. 1751). p. 8860

5. DISASTER RELIEF; TERRITORIES. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 1742, to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters (H. Rept. 1747). p. 8860
6. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 11753, to provide for the payment of certain amounts and restoration of employment benefits to certain Government officers and employees improperly deprived thereof (H. Rept. 1748). p. 8860
7. CIVIL DEFENSE. The Government Operations Committee issued a report on the national fallout shelter program (H. Rept. 1754). p. 8861
8. BONDS. Received from Treasury a proposed bill "to increase temporarily the amount of obligations, issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, which may be outstanding at any one time"; to Ways and Means Committee. p. 8860
9. BUILDINGS. Received from the President a report to the President by the ad hoc Committee on Federal Office Space. p. 8860
10. FORESTRY; MINING. Received from GAO a report on the review of the Administration by the Forest Service of mining claims located on national forest lands reserved from the public domain. p. 8860
11. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Clem Miller discussed Soil Stewardship Week, saying, "We are proud of the men and women of the soil conservation movement for the example they present to our country and to the world's emerging nations of successful cooperative endeavor -- public and private; local, State and Federal." pp. 8841-2
12. COTTON. Rep. Alexander discussed the problems of the domestic textile industry and said, "it is ridiculous to force domestic textile producers to pay more for the same raw product than foreign producers pay. This is unfair competition of the rankest order." p. 8847
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that the Consent Calendar will be called on Mon., June 4, and debate will continue on H. R. 11665, to revise the school lunch formula, on Tues. Also, H. R. 11879, the proposed Tax Rate Extension Act of 1962, will be considered next Tues. p. 8838
14. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 4. p. 8860

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Schwengel urged a bipartisan investigation of the USDA grain storage program as a result of the Estes case, stated that if "this can happen with Billie Sol Estes, it can happen in the Department of Agriculture's dealings with hundreds of others," and inserted an editorial supporting his position. pp. A3979

AUTHORIZING FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO GUAM, AMERICAN SAMOA, AND THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS IN MAJOR DISASTERS

MAY 31, 1962.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee, from the Committee on Public Works, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1742]

The Committee on Public Works, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1742) to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

IDENTICAL BILLS

Identical bills introduced in the House are H.R. 7269, H.R. 7641, H.R. 7642, H.R. 7643, H.R. 7644, and H.R. 7645. The bill was requested by the Secretary of the Interior in executive communication No. 315, 87th Congress.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to extend the authority of the act of September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), authorizing Federal assistance to States and local governments in national disasters, to include Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Amendment of the Federal Disaster Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), as proposed by S. 1742, will enable Federal agencies to make available effective assistance to territorial governments of certain areas in the Pacific Ocean in the event of unforeseen natural disasters of the type contemplated by the act. The present law includes coverage of the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Extension of the existing law to the smaller, more isolated areas in the Pacific appears desirable since there is no other apparent means of coping with the damage and destruction which may occur from time to time from natural disasters such as typhoons and tidal waves. The financial resources of the territorial governments are small, and are not adequate to cope with any major emergency. In the event of a catastrophe, comparatively little assistance by Federal agencies is now authorized.

Disasters in the South Pacific usually do not receive as much publicity as disasters in the mainland of the United States or in areas more densely populated. However, there have been serious disasters in all three of the areas covered by this bill and the odds are that there will be further similar disasters. Just as the Caribbean is the spawning ground for the devastating hurricanes that plague the Gulf States and the east coast each year, an area of the Pacific in the heart of the trust territory is the spawning ground of the typhoons, which so frequently wreak havoc among the Pacific islands, as they move toward Japan. Guam and areas of the trust territory have been hit before and will almost unquestionably be hit again. As an example, during each of the calendar years 1960 and 1961 14 storms were generated in the Micronesia-Guam area. These storms produced winds of varying velocities from 80 to 220 miles per hour. During these 2 years a total of 28 storms occurred in this range.

Fortunately, populated areas in the trust territory, and the territory of Guam, have not been struck frequently. However, areas of the trust territory sustained relatively serious damage from Typhoon Lola in 1957, with such damage estimated at \$285,000, and Typhoon Ophelia in 1958. After the latter, the government of the trust territory estimated that \$1,425,000 would be required for replacement and rehabilitation. In 1960, another typhoon, also designated Ophelia, struck in the trust territory, and in 1961, a further storm did approximately \$10,000 damage to two populated islands. During the past 6 years 63 typhoons have been officially recorded as having originated or having passed through the trust territory. During that same period 20 tropical storms, not of typhoon intensity, occurred in the area.

Guam, which is immediately adjacent to the trust territory and potentially subject to the foregoing storms, has reported six damage-inflicting typhoons which passed over or close to Guam, one each in 1949, 1953, 1954, and 1957 and two in 1961. Typhoon Lola in 1957, previously referred to, inflicted damage to civilian, local government, and military property in Guam estimated at over \$5 million.

American Samoa reported hurricane damage in 1959 totaling approximately \$110,000 and hurricane damage in 1961 of approximately \$84,000. In addition, American Samoa reported one instance of tidal wave damage in 1960 of approximately \$15,000.

The government of Guam has made great efforts to repair the damage to the maximum extent possible. Emergency relief was quickly and effectively organized by the American Red Cross, which mitigated the suffering. Military authorities found it possible to make available to the villages, damaged and surplus roofing, lumber, and buildings, but any new building material could be provided by the military only on a reimbursable basis under existing law. The Small Business Administration established Guam as a disaster area eligible for rehabilitation loans under its statute.

Following is a brief description of the location of the areas under consideration in this bill.

GUAM

Guam is the southernmost of a chain of volcanic islands in the western Pacific known as the Mariana Islands. Lying between the 13th and 20th parallels north of the Equator, these islands form a chain running almost directly north and south for 420 miles along the 145th meridian east of Greenwich. Guam lies about 6,000 miles southwest of San Francisco and 1,500 miles southeast of Manila.

Guam is the largest and most populous of the Marianas. Thirty miles long and varying from 4 to 8½ miles in width, it has a total land area of 209 square miles. The coast line of the northern half of the island is rugged and deeply indented. Steep cliffs rise abruptly from the ocean to elevations of 600 feet where the land levels off into a smooth plateau. The southern half of the island consists of rolling savanna lands, with a range of hills on the western coast which rise from 700 to over 1,300 feet in elevation.

From June 1898 until August 1, 1950, with the exception of the 2½ years of Japanese occupation, Guam was administered by the Department of the Navy. The commander of the naval station on Guam was also the Governor of the island, and other station officers had supplementary duties in the local government. In 1931, a local congress with advisory function was created, and in 1947, the Guam Congress was granted limited legislative authority.

On August 1, 1950, the Organic Act of Guam was approved and became Public Law 630 of the 81st Congress. This act gave Guam statutory local power of self-government, and made Guamanians citizens of the United States. The administration of the island of Guam was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy to that of the Secretary of the Interior on the same date.

The population of Guam in May 1961 was 41,247, exclusive of the Armed Forces, their dependents, and associated civilian personnel in military installations.

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa, sometimes referred to as eastern Samoa, is an unincorporated territory of the United States administered by the Department of the Interior. It comprises the eastern islands of the Samoan group which are located along the 14th degree of latitude south of the Equator at about the 170th meridian west longitude. These islands are approximately 2,300 miles southwest of Hawaii and 1,600 miles northeast of the northern tip of New Zealand.

There are seven islands in the American Samoan group: Tutuila; Annuu; the three islands of the Manua group (Tau, Olosega, and Ofu); and two coral atolls, Rose and Swains. The capitol and government administrative offices are located on Tutuila at Pagopago. The total area of American Samoa is 76.1 square miles.

The people of American Samoa are American nationals and represent one of the few remaining societies of Polynesians retaining the major part of their traditional culture. The population of the territory has increased from 5,697 in 1900, when the jurisdiction of this government was taken over by the U.S. Navy, to 20,051 in 1960.

The main islands are of volcanic origin and are now mostly a series of ridges rising abruptly from the sea. Tutuila is of irregular shape,

approximately 18 miles long and 6 miles across at the widest point and contains 42 square miles of land. A mountain range extends almost the whole length of the island, which is nearly bisected by Pago Pago Bay, one of the finest and most beautiful harbors in the South Pacific.

The United States entered into a convention on December 2, 1899, dividing control of the islands between Germany and the United States at the 171st meridian west longitude. On February 19, 1900, the President placed American Samoa under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy where it remained as a naval base until transferred to the Department of the Interior on July 1, 1951.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Micronesia, "land of small islands," aptly describes the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The three archipelagoes which it embraces—the Carolines, Marianas, and Marshalls—include more than 2,000 islands (approximately 100 inhabited) covering less than 700 square miles of land, set in some 3 million square miles of ocean.

This area, under Japanese mandate from the League of Nations before World War II, is administered by the United States under a trusteeship agreement with the United Nations.

The smallness of the islands and the immensity of the ocean expanse over which they are scattered, constitute a characteristic of major significance, helping to explain the variances of culture and language, and pointing to the importance of transportation and communications. The two main types of localities—the low coral atolls only a few feet above sea level, and the sharp volcanic uprisings of 2,000 and 3,000 feet elevation—each have their own subsistence pattern.

The encompassing ocean surface extends in latitude some 1,500 miles, and in longitude approximately 2,700 miles. The Philippine Islands lie to the west, only 500 miles distant at one point; to the east is Hawaii, some 1,800 nautical miles from the Marshalls eastern border. To the southeast are the British-administered Gilbert and Ellice group (also counted as a part of Micronesia, but not in the trust territory), and to the south are New Guinea and Australia.

After World War I, Japan retained the islands as a League of Nations mandate. In 1935, Japan withdrew from the League of Nations, but continued, through 1938, to submit reports to the League on the mandated territory. During the Second World War, these islands were the scenes of famous naval and military battles. The names of such places as Kwajalein, Saipan, Tinian, Angaur, Peleliu, and Ulithi became world famous. Beginning early in 1944, the United States captured many of the islands from the Japanese and isolated others from further effective participation in the war.

The executive authority of the government of the trust territory, and the responsibility for carrying out the international obligations undertaken by the United States with respect to the trust territory, are vested in the High Commissioner of the trust territory under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Approximately 78,000 people inhabit the trust territory. They are classified as Micronesians with the exception of the inhabitants of Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro, who are considered Polynesian.

COMMITTEE VIEWS

Had Guam been included within the coverage of Public Law 875, the substantial assistance from Federal agencies would have been of great help in the repair of government installations and facilities, and would have relieved the Government of Guam from disrupting other essential programs and diversion of its limited funds to pay the cost of repairs.

The committee believes that since the United States has accepted the responsibility for the welfare of these small territories widely scattered in the Pacific area, extension to them of the National Disaster Relief Act, to permit prompt action for relief and rehabilitation in case they are subject to disaster beyond their limited means and financial resources, is highly desirable. Therefore, the committee recommends enactment of S. 1742.

AGENCY COMMENTS

This legislation was requested by the Department of the Interior which administers these territories, is approved by the Bureau of the Budget and the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (now Office of Emergency Planning). Following are the comments received from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION,
Washington, D.C., July 20, 1961.

HON. CHARLES A. BUCKLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in reply to your request for a report on H.R. 7269, 87th Congress, a bill to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization concurs in the views expressed by the Department of the Interior and we recommend enactment of the proposed bill.

From the standpoint of the Administration's program, the Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

FRANK B. ELLIS, *Director.*

Following are departmental comments received by the Senate Committee on Public Works:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., January 12, 1961.

HON. RICHARD M. NIXON,
*President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Enclosed herewith is a draft of a proposed bill to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

We suggest that this proposed bill be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration, and we recommend that it be enacted.

The purpose of the proposal is to enable Federal agencies to make available effective assistance to territorial governments of the places named, in the event of unforeseen natural disasters of the type contemplated by the Federal Disaster Act of 1950, which is the statute proposed to be amended. The present law already includes in its coverage the Virgin Islands which is under the jurisdiction of this Department.

We deem necessary the extension of the existing law to the smaller, more isolated areas named in the title, because there is no other apparent means of coping with the damage and destruction which may occur from time to time from natural disasters such as typhoons and tidal waves. The financial resources of the territorial governments are small, and are not adequate to cope with any major emergency. In the event of catastrophe, comparatively little assistance by Federal agencies is now authorized.

A recent experience with respect to the territory of Guam has emphasized the need for the legislation. At 5 p.m. on November 15, 1957, Typhoon Lola struck Guam directly, accompanied by heavy rains and by winds reaching 135 miles per hour with some gusts reaching 165 or 175 miles per hour. Because sufficient warning had been received and adequate preparations made, no lives were lost. However, 300 to 400 homes were destroyed, and government buildings were extensively damaged. Damage to agricultural crops was considerable, and additional food was lost through lack of refrigeration as a result of power failure. Total estimated damages amounted to over \$5 million of which \$400,000 represented losses to the government of Guam; civilian damages is estimated at \$1,364,000, and military damage at \$3,250,000.

The government of Guam has made heroic efforts to repair the damage to the extent of its limited resources. Emergency relief was quickly and effectively organized by the American Red Cross, which mitigated the suffering. Military authorities found it possible to make available to the villages, damaged and surplus roofing, lumber, and buildings, but any new building material could be provided by the military only on a reimbursable basis under existing law. The Small Business Administration established Guam as a disaster area eligible for rehabilitation loans under its statute.

However, because Guam is not included within the coverage of Public Law 875, the substantial assistance contemplated by that law from Federal agencies, which would have been of great help in the repair of territorial government installations and facilities, for example, was not available. On the other hand, full repair of the damage could be accomplished by the government of Guam from its available funds, only by disrupting other essential programs of that government, from which budgeted funds would have to be diverted to pay the cost of such repair.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has also suffered from the devastating effects of typhoons. In late 1957 a typhoon inflicted heavy damage in the southern Marshalls and also caused serious damage in parts of the Ponape, Truk, and Yap districts. A second typhoon struck in January 1958 completely destroying Jaluit Atoll in the southern Marshalls, rendering some 1,200 people homeless and leaving 16 dead. This typhoon then moved westward striking again damaging areas of the Ponape and Truk districts. A third typhoon in June 1958 further devastated the outer islands of the Truk and Yap districts.

As a result of the typhoons it was necessary to institute a full-scale feeding program for completely devastated areas such as Namorik and Jaluit Atolls; to provide materials and equipment for rebuilding homes, cisterns, canoe sheds, and boats; to provide fishing equipment; and to provide seed coconuts, breadfruit seedlings, and seedlings and seeds for other subsistence crops.

In recent years American Samoa has fortunately been spared the full destructive effects of disasters such as typhoons and tidal waves. The tidal waves resulting from the Chilean earthquakes early in 1960 caused no damage in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Guam and only minor damage in American Samoa. However, the devastation inflicted upon parts of the State of Hawaii indicates the potential extent of such a disaster in American Samoa, as well as in other areas of the Pacific Ocean under the American flag.

The inclusion of such areas in certain other of the Federal-aid programs is not essential, since their needs can often be handled through funds appropriated directly to them and budgeted for well in advance, but it is of the essence of a disaster situation that the need for action cannot be foreseen but, once disaster has struck, action must be taken quickly. For that reason we believe that disaster relief, of all Federal programs, is the one which should have complete coverage of all territorial areas for the welfare of which this Nation has accepted responsibility.

The Bureau of the Budget on January 6, 1961, has advised us that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE W. ABBOTT,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

A BILL To authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsections (b) and (c) of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes," approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"(b) 'United States' includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"(c) 'State' means any State in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of the said Act is amended by inserting in clause (d), after the words "replacements of public facilities of" the words "States and".

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., July 8, 1961.

HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
U.S. Senate, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This will acknowledge your request of April 28, 1961, for the views of the Bureau of the Budget with respect to S. 1742, a bill to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

This bill is identical with the bill proposed by the Department of the Interior prior to January 20, 1961, but in which this administration concurs after a review of the proposal.

This office would have no objection to enactment of this measure.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., July 13, 1961.

HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your letter of April 28, 1961, requested the comments of the General Services Administration on S. 1742, 87th Congress, a bill to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

This proposed bill would extend the authority of the act entitled "An act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes" (64 Stat. 1109) to include Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Under the aforementioned act, General Services Administration provides supplies and equipment to disaster areas at the direction of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. The extension of this assistance to these locations, in the event they are designated as disaster areas, would not seem to present any particular operating problem to the General Services Administration.

In view of the foregoing, General Services Administration would not object to the enactment of S. 1742.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN L. MOORE, *Administrator.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, July 20, 1961.

HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR CHAVEZ: This is in reply to your request of April 28, 1961, for a report on S. 1742, a bill to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

The Department has no objection to the passage of S. 1742.

This bill would amend the act of September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), authorizing Federal assistance to States and local governments in national disasters, by extending provisions of the act to include Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In case a major disaster occurs the primary responsibility for making Federal assistance available would fall on the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization instead of this Department. This Department would continue to render any assistance within its capabilities at the official request of OCDM.

The production of agricultural commodities, including livestock, is of minor importance in the areas covered by this proposed legislation. The quantities of feed grains produced in all of the areas mentioned in the bill are so small that the Department has not considered it necessary to make the feed grains produced in these possessions eligible for price support. Therefore, CCC has no feed grains available through price support operations in any of the mentioned possessions for distribution for feeding livestock in case of a major disaster.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

THE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, August 8, 1961.

HON. DENNIS CHAVEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request for the views of this Department on S. 1742, a bill to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

The bill would extend to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands the provisions of the act of September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), which authorizes Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters.

10 ASSISTANCE TO GUAM, SAMOA, AND THE TRUST TERRITORY

The Department would have no objection to the bill.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection from the standpoint of the administration's program to the submission of our report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT H. KNIGHT,
General Counsel.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS,
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,
Washington, D.C., May 2, 1961.

Hon. DENNIS CHAVEZ,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CHAVEZ: This is in reply to your letter of April 28, asking for the views of the American National Red Cross on S. 1742, a bill to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters. As we understand it, the bill would extend the Federal disaster assistance envisioned by the act approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), to the three jurisdictions enumerated above.

The act approved September 30, 1950, which S. 1742 would amend, provides that "nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to limit or in any way affect the responsibilities of the American National Red Cross." The above bill would make no change in such provision, and, hence, the bill seems to be of no direct concern to the American National Red Cross. We, therefore, express no opinion on the merits of the bill, although we have no objection to its passage.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN C. WILSON,
Senior Vice President.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as passed by the Senate, are shown as follows (new matter is printed in italic, matter to be omitted is enclosed in brackets and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

PUBLIC LAW 875, 81ST CONGRESS

SEC. 2. * * *

(b) "United States" includes the District of Columbia, **[Alaska,]** **[Hawaii,]** Puerto Rico, **[and]** the Virgin Islands**[:]**, *Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.*

(c) "State" means any State in the United States, **[Alaska,]** **[Hawaii,]** Puerto Rico, **[and]** the Virgin Islands**[:]**, *Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.*

SEC. 3. In any major disaster, Federal agencies are hereby authorized when directed by the President to provide assistance (a) by utilizing or lending, with or without compensation therefor, to States and local governments their equipment, supplies, facilities, personnel, and other resources, other than the extension of credit under the authority of any Act; (b) by distributing, through the American National Red Cross or otherwise, medicine, food, and other consumable supplies; (c) by donating to States and local governments equipment and supplies determined under then existing law to be surplus to the needs and responsibilities of the Federal Government; and (d) by performing on public or private lands protective and other work essential for the preservation of life and property, clearing debris and wreckage, making emergency repairs to and temporary replacements of public facilities of *States and* local governments damaged or destroyed in such major disaster, and making contributions to States and local governments for purposes stated in subsection (d). The authority conferred by this Act, and any funds provided hereunder shall be supplementary to, and not in substitution for, nor in limitation of, any other authority conferred or funds provided under any other law. Any funds received by Federal agencies as reimbursement for services or supplies furnished under the authority of this section shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation or appropriations currently available for such services or supplies. The Federal Government shall not be liable for any claim based upon the exercise or performance or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty on the part of a Federal agency or an employee of the Government in carrying out the provisions of this section.



Union Calendar No. 732

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1742

[Report No. 1747]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 22, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Public Works

MAY 31, 1962

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and
the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsections (b) and (c) of section 2 of the Act en-
4 titled “An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and
5 local governments in major disasters, and for other pur-
6 poses”, approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), as
7 amended, are amended to read as follows:

8 “(b) ‘United States’ includes the District of Columbia,
9 Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa,
10 and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

11 “(c) ‘State’ means any State in the United States,

1 Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa,
2 and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.”

3 SEC. 2. Section 3 of the said Act is amended by inserting
4 in clause (d) , after the words “replacements of public facili-
5 ties of” the words “States and”.

Passed the Senate August 21, 1961.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 1742

[Report No. 1747]

AN ACT

To authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

AUGUST 22, 1961

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued June 19, 1962
For actions of June 18, 1962
87th-2d, No. 99

CONTENTS

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Appropriations.....6 | Food and drugs.....19 | Reclamation.....29 |
| Budget.....28 | Foreign aid.....21 | Research.....18 |
| Contracts.....3,13 | Foreign trade.....5,30 | Small business.....14 |
| Copyrights.....16 | Forestry.....1 | Soil conservation....18,27 |
| Defense products.....36 | Health benefits.....34 | Sugar.....8 |
| Disaster relief.....9 | Legislative program.....7 | Taxation.....2 |
| Drai grading.....25 | Meat inspection.....25 | Territories.....9 |
| Economics.....32 | Milk.....20,24 | Transportation.....11 |
| Electrification.....26,33 | Personnel.....10,31,34 | Water.....22 |
| Exports.....5,15 | Postal service.....35 | Wheat acreage.....37 |
| Farm program.....17,23 | Public works.....12 | Wilderness.....4 |

HIGHLIGHTS: House debated sugar bill. Rep. Bass charged obstruction of farm legislation by Republican leadership. Rep. Jensen urged establishment of National Soil Tillth Research Center in Iowa.

SENATE

1. FORESTRY. The Public Lands Subcommittee ordered reported to the full Interior and Insular Affairs Committee with amendment S. 3112, adding lands to the Pike National Forest, Colo., and S. 1878, adding lands to the Wasatch National Forest, Utah, and without amendment H. R. 9822, to provide that lands within a national forest acquired under the Taylor Grazing Act may be added to the forest. p.D484
Sen. Morse announced the death of Lyle F. Watts and commended his service as Chief of the Forest Service. p. 9983
Sen. Morse inserted an article on the importance of tree planting. p.9988
2. TAXATION. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11879, to provide for a 1-year extension of corporate normal-tax and excise-tax rates (S. Rept. 1604). p. 9942
3. CONTRACTS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 3203, to extend the Defense Production Act (S. Rept. 1605). p. 9942

4. WILDERNESS PRESERVATION. Sen. Long, Hawaii, inserted an article by Wallace Stegner on the importance of preserving wilderness regions. pp. 9949-51
5. EXPORTS. Sen. Morse inserted an article, "Oregon's Share in Agricultural Exports" pp. 9987-8
6. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL. The subcommittee concluded markup of this bill, H. R. 10904. p. D483
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Mansfield announced his intention that the Senate begin meeting from about 10:00 a. m. to 7:00 or 8:00 p. m. until the end of the session, as may be necessary. pp. 9941-2

HOUSE

8. SUGAR. Began debate on H. R. 12154, the sugar bill (pp. 10004-36). The Rules Committee had reported earlier in the day a resolution for consideration of this bill (p. 10138). By a vote of 262 to 32 agreed to consider the Rules Committee resolution (pp. 10004-5).
Rejected an amendment by Rep. Abernethy to provide that the total amount of sugar needed to meet requirements of consumers in the continental United States shall not be less than the amount required after allowances for normal carryover, to give consumers of the continental United States a per capita consumption of 100 pounds (pp. 10033-5). By a vote of 77 to 95, rejected an amendment by Rep. Dole to strike a provision from the bill to authorize the payment of \$22.8 million to the Dominican Republic Government and to American sugar companies for the entry fee imposed on nonquota sugar purchases during the Trujillo regime (pp. 10035-6). Pending at adjournment was a motion by Rep. Dole to recommit the bill to the Agriculture Committee with instructions to report it back with deletion of certain language, proposed in his amendment above (p. 10036).
Attached to this Digest is the committee summary of the bill as reported.
9. TERRITORIES; DISASTER RELIEF. Passed without amendment S. 1742, to extend the authority of the Federal Disaster Act of 1950, authorizing Federal assistance to States and local governments in national disasters, to include Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 9992
10. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 11753, to establish a uniform principle of backpay to be followed by all Federal agencies in restoring to any employee pay and other benefits which he may have lost because of an unjustified or unwarranted personnel action that is later corrected by appropriate authority. pp. 9992-3
11. TRANSPORTATION. Passed over without prejudice, at the request of Rep. McFall, H. R. 11643, to clarify the Interstate Commerce Act relating to users of motor-water services between Alaska or Hawaii and the other 48 States. p. 9993
12. PUBLIC WORKS. Passed over without prejudice, at the request of Rep. Ford, S.J. Res. 68, to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating the 7-day period beginning Oct. 14, 1962, as National Public Works Week. p. 9996
13. CONTRACTS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 12061, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951. pp. 9998-10000

similar items from common carriers as appropriation reimbursements. Accordingly, they recommended that the words "under contracts with the Department" in lines 9 and 10 on page 2 of the bill, be eliminated, and the words "of carriers and contractors" inserted in lieu thereof.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, contains this amendment.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD, MARYLAND

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6759) for the relief of the Prince Georges County School Board, Maryland.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

PARAPLEGIC HOUSING PROGRAM

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4012) to amend section 801 of title 38, United States Code, to provide assistance in acquiring specially adapted housing for certain blind veterans who have suffered the loss or loss of use of a lower extremity.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (2) of section 801 of title 38 United States Code, is amended by striking out ", and such permanent and total disability is such as to preclude locomotion without the aid of a wheelchair," and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon.

(Mr. TEAGUE of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to expand the paraplegic housing program—the program which provides for a maximum \$10,000 grant for severely disabled veterans in acquiring specially equipped homes made necessary because of their peculiar difficulties.

At the present time veterans with service-connected disabilities of all wars and peacetime are eligible if they meet the following criteria: They are permanently and totally disabled due, first, to the loss or loss of use of both lower extremities so as to preclude locomotion without the aid of braces, crutches, canes, or wheelchairs; or second, blind in both eyes, having only light perception, plus loss or loss of use of one lower extremity, and in such condition as to preclude locomotion without the aid of a wheelchair.

The bill deletes the requirement in category two mentioned above so as to permit a blind veteran to obtain this grant even though he is able to move about without the aid of a wheelchair.

The law provides that payment shall not exceed \$10,000 in any event and permits payment of 50 percent of the total cost to the veteran of a home for special fixtures or movable facilities.

The Veterans' Administration estimates that there are less than 40 such veterans who would meet this criterion. The total nonrecurring cost would be \$400,000, with considerably less than that amount expected the first year.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STATUTORY AWARD FOR APHONIA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10066) to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide additional compensation for veterans suffering the loss or loss of use of both vocal cords, with resulting complete aphonia.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 314(k) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after "having only light perception," each place it appears the following: "or has suffered complete organic aphonia with constant inability to communicate by speech,".

SEC. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the first day of the second calendar month which begins after the date of enactment of this Act.

(Mr. TEAGUE of Texas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the current schedule for rating disabilities provides that complete organic aphonia—loss of speech—with constant inability to communicate by speech will be rated as totally disabling with compensation payable in the total amount of \$225 a month. This bill provides that the statutory award rate—\$47—now applicable for other appropriate disabilities for a specific loss shall be added to the total rate. This \$47 a month allowance would mean that the veteran would receive \$272 monthly if this bill is enacted into law.

The Veterans' Administration indicates that there are only 20 known cases involving complete organic aphonia meeting the criteria of this bill, which means that the annual cost would be \$11,280.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE 1202D CIVIL AFFAIRS GROUP

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 9199) for the relief of certain officers and enlisted personnel of the 1202d Civil Affairs Group (Reinf Tng), Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I have discussed this proposed legislation with several Members of the House who are interested in its enactment. It is my understanding

that an amendment will be offered if the bill is considered which would strike section 2 from the bill. I think it is important to read section 2. It reads as follows:

SEC. 2. In the audit and settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States full credit shall be given for all amounts for which liability is relieved by section 1 of this Act.

It is my understanding that the removal of this section would still place a financial burden on the disbursing officer or paymaster for the failure on his part to follow the regulations. It seems to me there is merit to the bill if we limit the relief to those who have received the money not knowing they should not have received it, but I see no reason whatsoever to relieve a disbursing officer or paymaster whose job it is to see to it that these moneys should not have been paid. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York whether or not he does intend to offer an amendment to delete section 2?

Mr. CAREY. I believe the gentleman's point is well taken. The amendment, I understand, will be offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE]. The amendment is at the desk.

Mr. FORD. I believe this is a good solution to this problem, and I hope and trust that in the consideration of any subsequent bills of this nature that we will not relieve the paymaster or the disbursing officer where there is an obvious case of error, which was the case in this instance.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel assigned to the 1202d Civil Affairs Group (Reinf Tng), Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, New York, during the period commencing December 1, 1959, and ending on November 30, 1960, are relieved of all liability to refund to the United States the amounts, which were otherwise correct, erroneously received by them as pay for participating in inactive duty training assemblies conducted by the 1202d Civil Affairs Group (Reinf Tng) during the period commencing on December 1, 1959, and ending on November 30, 1960.

SEC. 2. In the audit and settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States full credit shall be given for all amounts for which liability is relieved by section 1 of this Act.

SEC. 3. If any member or former member of the 1202d Civil Affairs Group (Reinf Tng) has at any time refunded to the United States all or a part of the erroneous payments with which this Act is concerned, the Secretary of Treasury is authorized to pay, out of appropriations available for the pay and allowances of members of the uniformed services, to that person the amount he or she repaid.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANE: Page 2, lines 3 to 6, after the period in line 2, strike out all of section 2.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BASIC SALARY IN ASSIGNMENTS OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10265) to authorize the Postmaster General in his discretion to pay increased basic salary to postal field service employees for services performed before the expiration of 30 days following their assignments to duties and responsibilities of higher salary levels, and for other purposes.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

BUGGS ISLAND LAKE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 9243) to amend the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1952, in order to designate the reservoir created by the John H. Kerr Dam as Buggs Island Lake.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last proviso in the paragraph having the subheading "Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control" which follows the center heading "Corps of Engineers" in the Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1952 (65 Stat. 617), is amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That the dam portion of the project formerly known as the 'Buggs Island Reservoir, Virginia and North Carolina' shall hereafter be designated as the 'John H. Kerr Dam' and the reservoir created by such dam shall hereafter be designated as the 'Buggs Island Lake'."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SID SIMPSON FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11735) authorizing the change in name of the Beardstown, Ill., flood control project to the Sid Simpson flood control project.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Beardstown flood control project, Illinois River, Illinois, authorized by the Flood Control Act of May 17, 1950, in accordance with the provisions of House Document Numbered 332, Eighty-first Congress, shall hereafter be known and designated as the Sid Simpson flood control project in honor of the late Representative Sid Simpson. Any law, regulation, document, or record of the United States in which such project is designated or referred to under the name of the Beardstown, Illinois, flood control project, shall be held and considered to refer to such project by the name of Sid Simpson flood control project.

Mr. MACK. Mr. Speaker, all of us who served with him in Congress have fond memories of the late Sid Simpson, who represented the 20th Illinois District for 16 years until his death in October 1958.

I am proud to have introduced H.R. 11735, which is before us today and which provides that the floodwall on the Illinois River at Beardstown, Ill., shall be designated the Sid Simpson flood control project in honor of our late colleague.

No man knew or understood the problems of the people of the Illinois and Mississippi River valleys any better than Sid Simpson. No one worked harder for flood control and for conservation of the soil and water resources not only of our great State of Illinois but of the entire country as well.

Sid Simpson was not content just to work for the advancement of flood control projects of interest to the people of his own district. He supported sound projects of natural resource development throughout the United States and served as president of the National Rivers and Harbors Conference.

Our colleague, while a Member of this House, sat on the other side of the aisle from me. Despite our differing party affiliations, however, we were firm friends. In fact, he was the first Member to counsel me when I came to Congress in 1949 at a time when he was beginning his fourth term.

Congressman Simpson and my late father both were pioneer automobile dealers in neighboring counties in Illinois, and they were good friends. It is a sad coincidence that their deaths occurred just 2 weeks apart in the fall of 1958.

Congressman Simpson certainly would have been elected to a ninth term in the House in the election which took place a few weeks after his death. As it was, the people of the 20th District elected in his place his widow, Edna Oakes Simpson, who served with distinction as a Member of the 86th Congress.

It is most fitting that we give Sid Simpson the recognition he so ably merited and pass this bill so that the floodwall he sponsored will bear his name.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAKE KAWEAH, CALIF.

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 417) to designate the lake formed by Terminus Dam on the Kaweah River in California as Lake Kaweah.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the House joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the reservoir formed by Terminus Dam across the Kaweah River in California, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944, is hereby designated as Lake Kaweah. Any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States in which such reservoir is re-

ferred to shall be held to refer to such reservoir by the name of Lake Kaweah.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COPYRIGHT PROTECTION IN CERTAIN CASES

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 627) extending the duration of copyright protection in certain cases.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that House Joint Resolution 627 be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO GUAM, AMERICAN SAMOA AND THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS IN MAJOR DISASTERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1742) authorizing Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsections (b) and (c) of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes", approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"(b) 'United States' includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"(c) 'State' means any State in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of said Act is amended by inserting in clause (d), after the words "replacements of public facilities of" the words "States and".

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BACK PAY ACT OF 1962

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 11753) to provide for the payment of certain amounts and restoration of employment benefits to certain Government officers and employees improperly deprived thereof, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Back Pay Act of 1962".

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this Act—

(1) "agency" means—

(A) each executive department of the Government of the United States;

Public Law 87-502
87th Congress, S. 1742
June 27, 1962



An Act

76 STAT. 111.

To authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsections (b) and (c) of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes", approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"(b) 'United States' includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"(c) 'State' means any State in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of the said Act is amended by inserting in clause (d), after the words "replacements of public facilities of" the words "States and".

Approved June 27, 1962.

